

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,BY  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year..... \$1.00

For Six Months..... 50

For Three Months..... 25

ISLES IN THE UNION

Supreme Court Hands Down an Important Decision.

## LAW FOLLOWS FLAG.

Constitution Covers Possessions, but Separate Tariff is Legal.

Porto Rico and the Philippines Are Integral Parts of the Republic Since Signing of the Paris Treaty—Foraker Law Is Upheld, and Congress Has the Right to Impose Custom Duties on Goods Brought Into the Country from New Territory.

Washington Correspondence:  
By a vote of five to four the Supreme Court of the United States Monday handed down what was undoubtedly the greatest decision ever made by that tribunal. In brief it is declared that the constitution follows the flag, but not to the extent that tariff laws in the territories must be uniform with those in force in the United States. Porto Rico and the Philippines became integral parts of the United States upon the ratification of the treaty of Paris, but Congress has power to govern them according to their needs without reference to the excise limitations of the constitution.

Owing to a series of decisions which developed differences among the justices as remarkable as they were confusing, the Supreme Court decided:

1. The constitution does not follow the flag ex proprio vigore—of its own force.  
2. The United States may enter upon a colonial policy—has already entered upon it—without violation of the constitution.

3. This nation has all the powers that rightfully belong to a sovereign international state and may acquire territory without incorporating such territory as an integral part of itself.

4. The simple act of acquisition by treaty or otherwise does not automatically bring about such incorporation; and incorporation is effected only by the will of the States acting consciously through Congress.

5. Porto Rico is not a part of the United States, but an territory, separate, but belonging to the United States.

Tariffs established by Congress upon goods coming from or going to Porto Rico are valid and collectible. The Foraker act is constitutional.

6. Congress has full power over the territories, may regulate and dispose of them, may at its discretion extend the constitution to them, may admit them as States, or may hold them indefinitely as territories, colonies or dependencies.

7. Porto Rico is not a "foreign country," and therefore the "Dingley law," which levies duties upon goods imported "from foreign countries," does not apply to Porto Rico. Nor yet is "Porto Rico" a part of the United States." It is a domestic territory, over which Congress has "unrestricted control."

Much confusion existed until the last as to the purport and effect of the decisions, owing to the indistinctness of delivery from the bench. Because of the fact that the decision in the DeLima case, first announced, was antagonistic to the contention of the government, it was generally reported that the court had overthrown the government generally; and that, in the common parlance of the cases, "the constitution did follow the flag."

The salient points of the great decision which the court handed down are, however, found to be:

First.—That the constitution did follow the flag, that Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands became parts of the United States as soon as the treaty of peace was ratified, and that all duties collected on merchandise passing between the mainland and the islands under the Dingley law were illegal and must be refunded.

Second.—That the Foraker act is constitutional, and that Congress has the right to legislate for the territories, without regard to the provision of the constitution which requires all duties, imports and excises to be uniform throughout the United States.

Insular Policy Sustained.

The government was beaten in the first case, and sustained in the second. As the Foraker act was the main issue, it can be stated generally that the insular policy of the administration has been sustained by the court of last resort.

Both of the issues decided by the court reverse the opinion of a bare majority of the nine justices. That majority was reversed completely by the action of one member of the court; Justice Brown who held first that Porto Rico clearly became a part of the United States in a general sense the moment the treaty of peace was ratified, and then the same justice held that Congress had the power to legislate for the territories independent of the constitution.

To show how curiously the court reversed itself in the same day, it is necessary to note that the majority of the court, which declared that the islands became part of the United States when the treaty was ratified, was made up of Justices Brown, Fuller, Harlan, Brewer and Peckham. To this decision Justices Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna dissented.

Then, in the second case, when in the right of Congress to legislate for the territories independent of the constitution was sustained—the majority was made up of Justices Brown, Shiras, White, Gray and McKenna. To this decision Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham dissented.

The curious feature, of course, is that Justice Brown, who acted first with one quartet, and then with another quartet, delivered the majority opinion in each case. To cap the climax, when he delivered the opinion sustaining the right of Congress to legislate for the territory and upholding the constitutionality of the Foraker act, his reason for arriving at his decision was dissent to not only by the four dissenting justices but even by the four with whom he was acting to make up a majority.

In this second branch of the case, in-

## Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

NUMBER 17.

## ALL IN A NUTSHELL.

## THE DOWNES CASE.

THE CASE—Samuel B. Downes sued to recover \$900 collected under the Porto Rico tariff act on oranges as import tax from Porto Rico.

THE QUESTION—Has Porto Rico the same legal status as a regularly organized territory of the United States, and is the Foraker law not imposing a tariff on Porto Rican products in violation of the Constitution?

THE ANSWER—Porto Rico is a territory appertaining to and belonging to the United States, but not part of the United States within the revenue clause of the Constitution. The Foraker law is unconstitutional as far as it applies upon imports from such islands. Congress must legislate for the islands and determine when they are fit to be incorporated in the United States as territories or states.

THE RULING—All imports from Porto Rico are subject to a tariff of 10 per cent of the Dingley tariff.

## THE DE LIMA CASE.

THE CASE—A. S. De Lima &amp; Co. sued to recover \$18,000 tariff paid on sugar after the ratification of the Paris treaty, but before the passage of the Porto Rican tariff act.

THE QUESTION—Is territory acquired by treaty foreign until its status is specifically determined by Congress?

THE ANSWER—There is not a shred of authority, except the dictum in Fleming vs. Page, for holding that a district ceded to and in the possession of the United States remains for any purpose a foreign country. The territory is not a territory as if the annexation were made.

THE RULING—The case of Texas and Hawaii, by Congress, is a violation of the Constitution, and that by the ratification of the treaty of Paris the island became territory of the United States, although not an organized territory in the technical sense of the word.

THE RULING—Tariff collected on Porto Rican goods after the ratification of the Paris treaty and before the passage of the Porto Rican tariff act must be refunded to the importers.

volving the constitutionality of the Foraker act. Justices Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna took occasion to declare publicly that while they agreed with Justice Brown in declaring the act constitutional, they did not at all agree with the reasons which he assigned for his decision. Thus, in the second branch of the case, the remarkable spectacle was produced of a justice reading a majority opinion whose logic was repudiated by every other member of the batch.

Owing to the tangled condition of affairs on the bench and the different opinions handed down, great confusion arose as to the effect of the actions of the court, and the earlier reports sent out from Washington were almost wholly misleading. In all these cases the question involved was the legality of duties assessed, either in this country or in its island possessions, on goods passing between two. In no case is the relation of the islands to foreign countries a question at issue.

Effect of the Decision.  
The decision disposes of a good many possibilities. It will not be necessary to admit duty-free the sugar and tobacco of Cuba if it should be annexed. To the effect of the actions of the court, and the earlier reports sent out from Washington were almost wholly misleading.

In all these cases the question involved was the legality of duties assessed, either in this country or in its island possessions, on goods passing between two. In no case is the relation of the islands to foreign countries a question at issue.

Effect of the Decision.  
The decision disposes of a good many possibilities. It will not be necessary to admit duty-free the sugar and tobacco of Cuba if it should be annexed.

The simple act of acquisition by treaty or otherwise does not automatically bring about such incorporation; and incorporation is effected only by the will of the States acting consciously through Congress.

Porto Rico is not a part of the United States, but an territory, separate, but belonging to the United States.

Tariffs established by Congress upon goods coming from or going to Porto Rico are valid and collectible. The Foraker act is constitutional.

Congress has full power over the territories, may regulate and dispose of them, may at its discretion extend the constitution to them, may admit them as States, or may hold them indefinitely as territories, colonies or dependencies.

Porto Rico is not a "foreign country," and therefore the "Dingley law," which levies duties upon goods imported "from foreign countries," does not apply to Porto Rico. Nor yet is "Porto Rico" a part of the United States." It is a domestic territory, over which Congress has "unrestricted control."

Much confusion existed until the last as to the purport and effect of the decisions, owing to the indistinctness of delivery from the bench. Because of the fact that the decision in the DeLima case, first announced, was antagonistic to the contention of the government, it was generally reported that the court had overthrown the government generally; and that, in the common parlance of the cases, "the constitution did follow the flag."

The salient points of the great decision which the court handed down are, however, found to be:

First.—That the constitution did follow the flag, that Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands became parts of the United States as soon as the treaty of peace was ratified, and that all duties collected on merchandise passing between the mainland and the islands under the Dingley law were illegal and must be refunded.

Second.—That the Foraker act is constitutional, and that Congress has the right to legislate for the territories, without regard to the provision of the constitution which requires all duties, imports and excises to be uniform throughout the United States.

Insular Policy Sustained.

The government was beaten in the first case, and sustained in the second. As the Foraker act was the main issue, it can be stated generally that the insular policy of the administration has been sustained by the court of last resort.

Both of the issues decided by the court reverse the opinion of a bare majority of the nine justices. That majority was reversed completely by the action of one member of the court; Justice Brown who held first that Porto Rico clearly became a part of the United States in a general sense the moment the treaty of peace was ratified, and then the same justice held that Congress had the power to legislate for the territories independent of the constitution.

To show how curiously the court reversed itself in the same day, it is necessary to note that the majority of the court, which declared that the islands became part of the United States when the treaty was ratified, was made up of Justices Brown, Fuller, Harlan, Brewer and Peckham. To this decision Justices Gray, White, Shiras and McKenna dissented.

Then, in the second case, when in the right of Congress to legislate for the territories independent of the constitution was sustained—the majority was made up of Justices Brown, Shiras, White, Gray and McKenna. To this decision Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham dissented.

The curious feature, of course, is that Justice Brown, who acted first with one quartet, and then with another quartet, delivered the majority opinion in each case. To cap the climax, when he delivered the opinion sustaining the right of Congress to legislate for the territory and upholding the constitutionality of the Foraker act, his reason for arriving at his decision was dissent to not only by the four dissenting justices but even by the four with whom he was acting to make up a majority.

In this second branch of the case, in-

## TILLMAN AND MC LAURIN QUIT.

Both Senators Resign as Result of a Bitter Personal Wrangle.

What promises to be the most exciting senatorial campaign South Carolina has ever known has been precipitated by the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin. Both resigned Saturday as the immediate result of a hot debate preceded by a bitter personal wrangle. Their resignations are now in the hands of Gov. McSweeney and beyond recall. Both agreed to appeal to the people and seek re-election on the issues involved. It has been intimated that the Governor may end the factional fight by retiring both men to oblivion and naming new Senators for South Carolina.

Tillman represents the Bryan and Populist Democracy of the State, while McLaurin stands for the new and conservative Democracy, which is a protest against Tillmanism and all its so-called heresies and fantasies. Between both men and their followers there has been bitter war. The feeling resulted in a challenge debate on the issues Saturday. At the close of the debate McLaurin challenged Tillman to resign his seat and he would do the same and both would appeal to the people.

"McLaurin made a bluff at me and did not think I would call it," said Tillman afterward. "He taunted me by saying I would not leave my six-year bomb-proof position. I called the bluff and in so doing believe I have made a ten-strike for true Democracy. Now it is for the people to decide."

The approaching battle between Senators McLaurin and Tillman will be watched closely by all Americans who take pleasure in a warm political fight. The two men have stripped for the fray. Each has thrown off what is called the "senatorial tog." The Governor holds the resignations of both of them to take effect in the middle of September. A Democratic primary election is to be held a month or so thereafter, and the men designated by it are to be appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancies. This is a novel way of settling a dispute between rival Senators as to who best represents his constituents.

The stakes are not equal. Senator Tillman has six years yet to serve, and Senator McLaurin but two. The former is more experienced than the latter. He will lose much more than the latter in the event of defeat, but he does not expect to be beaten. Probably he will not be. There will be a hot campaign next fall. Innumerable speeches will be made which would have led to bloodshed once, but which will not have deadly consequences now. Nearly every South Carolina Democrat will go to the polls and vote for men for Senators who exactly represent his principles.

EX-GOV. TANNER LAID TO REST.

Last Tribute Paid to Memory of Ex-Gov. Illinois Executive.

Ex-Gov. John R. Tanner was laid to rest Sunday afternoon in Oak Ridge cemetery, near Springfield, within the shadow of the tomb of the martyred Lincoln. The funeral ceremonies were most impressive and were attended by a large number of people.

The funeral was of a distinctly military character. The State paid its last respect to the dead Sunday morning, when 12,000 persons filed through the capitol building from 8 a. m. until 1:30 in the afternoon, while the body lay in state. During these hours a never-ceasing stream of humanity passed on either side of the casket and took a farewell look upon the familiar features.

At 1:30 in the afternoon the body was removed from the adjutant general's office, where the family took a last farewell, after which it was borne to the church, which was filled to overflowing. The services here were conducted by Archdeacon Taylor, assisted by Bishop Seymour, and were of an impressive character.

These ended, the march to the cemetery was begun, three bands leading the military division, which was headed by Gen. Charles Fitz Simons of Chicago. In addition to the militia, G. A. R. and citizens, 1,000 coal miners and members of other labor organizations were in line.

At the grave brief services were held, three volleys with blank cartridges fired by the regimental escort and taps sounded by a trumpeter.

MOTORMEN RACE TO DEATH.

Five Killed and Many Hurt in Car Collision Near Albany, N. Y.

Two electric cars, racing for a switch in New York as the guest of the First Avenue Church. It is generally predicted that at that time the mortgage on the Presbyterian building in New York will be burned. Los Angeles was the other leading competitor for the assembly.

ARREST OF BANK OFFICIALS.

Vermont Authorities Take Prominent Men Into Custody.

Lieut. Gov. Martin Allen of Vermont and J. W. Ketchum, a publisher, have been arrested in connection with the wrecking of the Farmers' National Bank of Vergennes. Mr. Allen was vice-president of the institution. Lieut. Gov. Allen says that he counts the fullest investigation, and that if his books are not correct it is because they were juggled by the cashier of the bank. He has ordered an expert to work on them.

THEY'RE HERE.

Chinese Laundrymen Have Formed a Union, Known to Them as the Chinese Laundrymen's Society.

Canada still has a herd of wild buffalo. Traces of the existence of the animals were found in the woods at the west of Slave river.

Major Harrison, Chicago, killed himself by gas. Heart-broken because his sweetheart, Anna Plach, had been killed by a train.

Heber M. Wells, Utah's Mormon Governor, is engaged to marry Emily Katz, a girl who pre-tended him to get the Evans polygamy bill.

Gov. Odell has signed the bill which authorizes New York City to accept the \$5,200,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie for free library system.

Mary Aitken, 16, Richmond, Va., was found dead with a big hole in her back. Curone's jury said her 5-year-old sister accidentally shot her.

Texas is counting on having a bigger cotton crop in 1901 than it gathered in 1900. Its acreage for 1901 is 25 per cent greater than that of 1900.

A Barcelona message says a secret store of 150 rifles and 30,000 rounds of ammunition belonging to Carlists has been captured by government officials.

## BLOW TO DOWIEISM.

Overseer and Three of His Followers Held Responsible for a Death.

The coroner's jury in Chicago Thursday night returned a verdict holding John Alexander Dowie, H. W. Judd, Mrs. Sprecher and Mrs. Bratich to await the action of the grand jury. They are charged with "criminal responsibility" for the death of Mrs. Judd, wife of H. W. Judd, who was denied medical attendance.

Mrs. Bratich was promptly arrested and sent to the county jail. Dowie, Judd and Mrs. Sprecher could not be found Thursday night. Warrants were issued for their arrest. At South Chicago a mob of 1,000 persons paraded the streets and burned an effigy of Dowie.

Dowie, surrounded by 150 members of the Zion guard, entered Judge Tuley's court room at 10 a. m. Friday, and gave

S. B. WELLINGTON.

S. B. Wellington was

searched jewelry estimated to be worth \$1,000, and pawn tickets representing nearly that much were found in his possession. He admitted to the police that he had received it from women he had promised to marry.

DR. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

himself up. His bond was fixed at \$10,000, as that was of Judd, who failed to make an appearance with his leader.

Dowie's bond and Judd's at \$10,000 each and those of Mrs. Bratich and Sprecher of \$5,000 each were signed by Mrs. Catherine Baetscher, aged 90, and others.

The stakes are not equal. Senator Tillman has six years yet to serve and Senator McLaurin but two. The former is more experienced than the latter. He will lose much more than the latter in the event of defeat, but he does not expect to be beaten. Probably he will not be.

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## OUTS THE SETTLERS

### MINNESOTA FARMERS MUST BUY LANDS OR LEAVE.

Supreme Court Awards 30,000 Acres of Railroad Land to Russell Sage; Cold and Stormy Weather Has Had Effect on Retail Trade.

By a decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court Russell Sage comes into possession of about 30,000 acres of land in Stearns County, and settlers who have resided on the land from twenty to twenty-five years will have to vacate or buy the land, which has become very valuable. The suit was brought by Dave Crowley and other settlers against the claim of Russell Sage to title to the property as assignee in trust of the lands of the Hastings and Dakota Railway. The franchise of the railroad was forfeited by a judgment of the Supreme Court. The settlers understood and were advised that the forfeiture of franchise involved a forfeiture of the entire land grant, but from the ruling made by Justice Lewis it appears that so much of the land as the road had actually earned became its property, which was then transferred to Russell Sage, in trust for the stockholders of the road. Some, it not a majority of the settlers, are in comfortable circumstances and have brought their farms under a high state of cultivation. They have never paid for the land nor paid taxes. It is said that Mr. Sage will take steps to dispossess them and the settlers claim they will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on the contention that the completion of the road was not a fulfillment of its pledges; that it was a land-grab scheme, and that none but the original stockholders ever benefited.

### HOPE FOR SUNNY SKIES.

Retail Traders Discouraged by Recent Unseasonable Weather.

Broadstreet's says: Unseasonable weather has been the key of the general situation this week, discouraging as it has been to retail trade in the cities and country districts alike and retarding the growth of most crops, but particularly corn and oats in the northern half of the country and cotton at the South. Without, however, there is a feeling prevalent that a few weeks of warm, sunny weather, a decided lack of which has so far been noted this spring, would do much to place matters commercial and agricultural, as good or better condition than a year ago. The week has been without much change, except that a rather better spirit has been visible in the industrial situation and that some progress has been made toward a settlement of existing labor troubles.

### PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

**Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant.**

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

W. L.	W. L.
New York . . . . . 16	St. Louis . . . . . 15
Chicago . . . . . 24	Boston . . . . . 13
Washington . . . . . 16	Philadelphia . . . . . 15
Cincinnati . . . . . 17	Brooklyn . . . . . 14
Pittsburgh . . . . . 17	Boston . . . . . 11
Philadelphia . . . . . 17	Cleveland . . . . . 15
Baltimore . . . . . 14	St. Louis . . . . . 12
	22

**Standings in the American League are as follows:**

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago . . . . . 24	Boston . . . . . 13
Washington . . . . . 16	Philadelphia . . . . . 15
Cincinnati . . . . . 17	Baltimore . . . . . 14
Pittsburgh . . . . . 17	Cleveland . . . . . 12
Baltimore . . . . . 14	St. Louis . . . . . 8
	23

**Hall of Fame Is Dedicated.**  
The Hall of Fame on University Heights, New York, for whose foundation Miss Helen Gould was credited with having contributed \$100,000, was formally thrown open to the public, and its twenty-nine bronze commemorative tablets unveiled in impressive ceremonies. Chauncey M. Depew was the orator.

**Fifteen Men Lost at Sea.**  
Fifteen fishermen are supposed to have been drowned in a wild squall off Charlestown, S. C., while the "mosquito fleet" of fishing boats was anchored off the "eastern patches." The eight boats at the time were scattered to the four winds and all save three are accounted for.

**Death on the Trolley Cars.**  
Three heavily loaded trolley cars on the new People's Street Railway in Washington, D. C., ran away while going down a steep hill, killing one man, fatally injuring another and hurting twenty-five others more or less seriously.

**French Explorers Killed.**  
A telegram from Cuico announces that the French explorers MM. Revenaux and Le Monier have been assassinated by an Italian named Gianonc, in the Valley of Conventon, Peru. Gianonc was afterward killed by savage Indians.

**Double Murder End'd a Feud.**  
News has reached Weatherford, Okla., of a double killing at Berlin. Olan Chaffin shot and killed Dr. McGee, after which he committed suicide. McGee had charged Chaffin with killing some horses and Chaffin was indicted.

**James A. Herne Is Dead.**  
James A. Herne, the well-known actor and playwright, died at his home in New York of acute bronchitis and pneumonia after an illness of more than two months.

**Italy's Queen a Mother.**  
Queen Helen of Italy has given birth to a daughter. The young princess will receive the names of Yolanda Margherita.

**Nine Hurt in a Collision.**  
By a collision between a car on the United Traction Company's line and a train on the McKeansport and Belle Vernon branch of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad at McKeansport, Pa., nine people were seriously injured, one perishing fatally.

**Fatal Explosion in a Mine.**  
An explosion occurred at the Corryell mine at Newcastle, Colo., by which two men were instantly killed and eight others injured. It is believed the explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas.

**Fur Seals in Antarctic.**  
The schooner Edwin Roy arrived at Halifax, N. S., from Cape Horn after a successful sealing trip of eight months. The schooner brings 1,600 skins of fur seals and reports seals numerous in the South seas and no other vessel engaged on the fishery.

**Two Killed on Union Pacific.**  
The second accident on the southbound Union Pacific freight train No. 11 was wrecked three miles east of Sharon Springs, Kan. The engine and brakeman were killed. The track for a distance of sixty feet had been washed out, and the engine and two cars went over an embankment.

**Mrs. Leonette Martinez, wife of a ten-year-old Belie Alliance sugar plantation, pitched her two little girls from**

### SAVES SHIP FROM BURNING.

**Steamer Hennepin Has a Narrow Escape from Destruction.**

The steamer Hennepin of the Soo Line, bound from Buffalo to Gladstone, was on fire in Lake Michigan for eight hours and was only saved from complete destruction by the assistance rendered by the steamer Cuba. The crew of the Cuba noticed a vessel on fire when off Seal Choix point, in Lake Michigan, and their point was at once headed toward it. They found the Hennepin burning around the engine room and the smoke was so thick that the engineers had been driven from their posts. The Cuba took a line from the burning steamer and started to tow it toward the straits of Mackinaw. The Hennepin's crew worked valiantly to save their boat, however, and when near Wausau she succeeded in putting the fire out. The blaze had originated under the boilers and the deck beams of the boiler deck, four in number, had sprung and strucions, were destroyed. After the crew of the Hennepin had declared that they needed no further help the Cuba turned toward the straits again and the Hennepin started for Gladstone.

### YOUNG HEIRESS IS IN PERIL.

**Bold Extortioners Threaten Mary Shaw at Davenport, Iowa.**

Mary Shaw, granddaughter of the late George S. Shaw, millionaire lumberman of Cloquet, Wis., seems to be persecuted by extortions who are determined to secure a portion of her money. Her father, E. A. Shaw, recently removed to Davenport from Atlantic, Iowa, and the daughter has been attending a boarding school. Soon after arriving she received a letter demanding that she produce from her father's sum of money, giving directions for depositing it where the writer could get it. The penalty of failure was to be an attack upon her married sister, Mrs. G. W. Mullins of Atlantic, that would deprive her of her eyesight. The girl showed the letter to her father and, of course, no response was made to it. A few nights ago, as she was walking near her home, a man stepped from a place of concealment near the wall and made a fresh demand that she procure the money and meet him at a place appointed. The police were notified. The girl kept her trust, but the bushes were so full of citizens and policemen that the robber probably took warning and fled.

### KNIFE GIVES DUMB BOY SPEECH.

**Jacob Putney Loses an Eye, but Is Able to Talk.**

Surgeons are puzzled over the remarkable recovery of speech by Jacob Putney, who had been dumb since birth, but through a knife thrust by his sister's hand recovered the power of speech. Putney, who is 14 years old, resides near Fultonville, N. Y. His sister, in a fit of anger, threw a knife at him and her aim proved good, the blade penetrating the eyeball. Up to this time he had been afflicted with an impediment in his speech, "Dr. Knives," was called and decided that an operation would be necessary to save the boy's eye and probably his life. He was placed under the influence of opiates on the operating table and the injured member removed. When he recovered consciousness the physicians were astonished to see him sit up and begin talking. The operation had removed the impediment which had caused his dumbness, and though he will be partially blind, he has been compensated by fully recovering his speech.

### SHOT TO DEATH BY TRAMPS.

**Policeman's Son Killed While Helping Arrest the Vagabonds.**

At Carrollton, Mo., Charles McKinney, a son of a policeman McKinney, was shot and killed at 2 o'clock the other morning while assisting his father to arrest a gang of tramps. Three of the gang were arrested and placed in jail. Half a dozen others escaped and were pursued by the sheriff and a posse to a point three miles south of Carrollton, where they were surrounded. Here a lively fight ensued, the tramps exchanging shots with the posse. Two more of the tramps were finally rounded up, but not before the sheriff's horse was shot from under him. The others escaped to the woods.

### Prof. Herron and Miss Roni Marry.

An announcement is made of the marriage of Prof. George D. Herron and Miss Carrie Rand, the ceremony having been performed in the apartments of Charles Brodie Patterson of New York. Rev. William T. Brown, pastor of Plymouth Church, Rochester, N. Y., performed the ceremony, which was extremely simple, there being no vows taken by either party.

### Negro Burned at the Stake.

Fred Reddick, a negro, 35 years old, who murdered Mrs. Rena Taggart, a prominent white woman of Bartow, Fla., was burned at the stake in the presence of a great throng. The burning was on the scene of the negro's crime.

### Twenty-one Miners Killed.

At the Richland mine of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, two miles from Dayton, Tenn., a terrific explosion of coal dust resulted in the death of twenty-one miners, all white, and most of them married and with families.

### Killed in Cell at Memphis.

Alexander Peden, a well-known citizen of Palatka, Tenn., was killed in a cell of the Memphis police station, and N. A. Gillis of Cumby, Texas, is under arrest charged with the crime. Both had been arrested for drunkenness.

### For a Creed Summary.

In adopting the majority report of the committee on creed revision the Presbyterian general assembly went on record formally as favoring a new summary of the confession.

### Morocco Submits to France.

Morocco will yield all the demands of France in regard to the Algerian frontier dispute and the outrages inflicted on French subjects.

### Population of Australasia.

The new census returns give the population of Australasia at 4,550,651. This is an increase of 730,756 since the last enumeration.

### Toronto Babes from Train.

Mrs. Leonette Martinez, wife of a ten-year-old Belie Alliance sugar plantation, pitched her two little girls from

### the rapidly moving train on the Bayou LaFourche, La., branch of the Texas and Pacific and then hurried herself after them in the belief that the train would not stop at her station. The babies are uninjured, but the mother's left foot is crushed and amputation will be necessary.

### SAFE BLOWERS GET \$4,000.

**Rob Bank at Bradner, Ohio, and Escape on Hand Car.**

The Bradner branch of the Mechanics' Bank of Postoria, Ohio, was wrecked by robbers about 1:30 on a recent morning and \$4,000 stolen. Two charges of high explosives were used by the robbers, the first blowing the outer door off the vault and the second opening the strong box. Night Watchman J. H. Denney discovered the men and fired two shots at them which they returned. They then escaped on a Hocking Valley trolley. The building presents a shattered appearance.

This report is issued in the form of a monograph and comprises about 500 pages. The other portion of the final report on population will be issued during the early fall, putting the entire volume in the hands of the public at least four years in advance of any previous census.

Most of the features of the volume have received attention from the press heretofore. It shows that excluding the District of Columbia, which is in effect a municipality, Rhode Island, with 307 inhabitants to the square mile in 1900, is the most densely settled State in the Union, while Massachusetts comes next, with not quite 349 inhabitants to the square mile. New Jersey, with a little more than 250 inhabitants to the square mile, is the third State in point of density of population, while Connecticut, with somewhat more than 187 inhabitants to the square mile, occupies fourth place. Four other States had more than one hundred inhabitants to the square mile in 1900, namely, New York, with 152.6 inhabitants; Pennsylvania, with 140.1 inhabitants; Maryland, with 120.5 inhabitants, and Ohio, with 102 inhabitants to the square mile.

This report is made in the form of a monograph and comprises about 500 pages. The other portion of the final report on population will be issued during the early fall, putting the entire volume in the hands of the public at least four years in advance of any previous census.

Strange that riotous strikers never profit by the sad experience of others who tried the same game and failed.—Detroit Free Press.

A new Indiana law makes it life imprisonment for kidnappers, but what good is such a law if the kidnappers are all of the Pat Crowe variety?—Toledo Blade.

The next time we get one of those Albany dispatches from St. Petersburg, let us not feel obliged to be horrified at the cruelty of the Czar's government.—Detroit News.

George Washington never held a rank higher than that of lieutenant general in the army of the United States. Lieut. Gen. Miles has a right to feel his honor.—Omaha Bee.

Returns from the national banks in Nebraska, outside of Omaha and Lincoln, show that the deposits are steadily on the increase. The State banks show a similar condition.—Omaha Bee.

Divorces are becoming so common that it is suggested that it may soon be necessary for the applicant for a lady's hand to bring letters of recommendation from his last wife.—Topeka Journal.

Three terrible Turks have successively come to this country and walked off with the wrestling honors. If sitting cross-legged on a cushion develops this type of physique it is time for the professors of gymnastics to explain.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is stated that Kansas will need 20,000 laborers from outside the State to get in the wheat crop. It will be a busy time out there and fantastic politicians and reformers of various sorts will have to take a back seat until it is all over.—New York Evening Sun.

The Niles bank wrecker, who left some \$175,000, more or less, to be provided by the stockholders, is released on \$10,000 bail, and will spend the warm months at a summer resort, while his dupes apply their noses to the grindstones to meet his deficiencies.—Detroit Free Press.

Regarding his appointment as brigadier general in the regular army it will be observed that Brer Funston "ain't sayin' nothin'". If he continues to hold his tongue as hard as he is holding it now he may yet be President of the United States.—New York Mail and Express.

The surgeons think nothing nowadays of taking out a man's stomach. At Santa Ana, Cal., they have relieved a sufferer of one lung, much to his benefit. They soon take people's heads off and leave them more intelligent and more beautiful than they were before.—New York Evening Sun.

Gen. Chaffee is a positive man and when he said that American and British soldiers would never again face each other on the battlefield he only said in a positive manner what he thought. But it's ten to one he had in his mind a positive result that the Yankees would always be "face-on."—Milwaukee Journal.

If Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith is right when he says that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is responsible for John Brown's raid and the Civil War, then it is responsible for Abraham Lincoln, and Ulysses S. Grant, and W. T. Sherman, and a lot of other prominent results—including a good deal of free advertising for Mr. Smith.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

All probably would have gone well had not Miss Defenbach's sudden and mysterious death aroused suspicion. Investigation developed the fact that a mysterious package had been sent Miss Defenbach's affianced husband, become the beneficiary of the latter's policies, and also the beneficiary of the girl's will.

All probably would have gone well had not Miss Defenbach's sudden and mysterious death aroused suspicion. Investigation developed the fact that a mysterious package had been sent Miss Defenbach's affianced husband, become the beneficiary of the latter's policies, and also the beneficiary of the girl's will.

The others were taken to the main bridge and Calvin Hall, the father, was hanged on the north side, and Yantis and the other Hall boys were hanged on the south side of the bridge.

The fact that Benjamin Harrison was once President of the United States does not interfere in the least with the other fact that he had a right to dispose of his property by will in such manner as seemed to him just and expedient. Newspaper comment on his action in this matter is not only superfluous, but impertinent.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

In the action of the Illinois Central Railroad Company providing for a pension to old employees may be seen another development of the spirit that has recently started among moneyed men.

The act is further evidence that the interests of employer and employee are bound together on something more than a dollar-and-a-half basis.—St. Louis Republic.

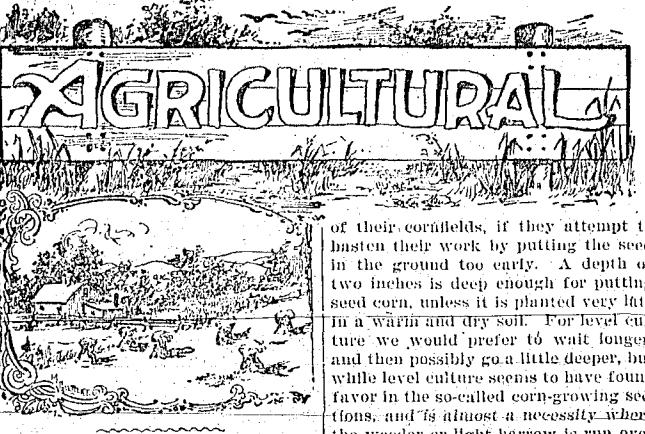
The German reichstag appears to have realized that China is a rotten orange, and that far too much money has already been wasted upon the German Asiatic expedition. The Russian plan could be executed if the concert of the powers should consist of absolute monarchies, but not in a world of representative, constitutional governments.—Philadelphia Record.

Capital punishment has been restored to the state books by the Colorado Legislature, in the hope that the deplorable lynching record of the Centennial State may be interdicted and redeemed by observance of the laws. Among the forty-five states of the Union Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin are now the only communities in which the penalty of life for a life is not exacted under terms of statutory enactment.—Philadelphia Record.

Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$75,000 to establish free education in four Scotch universities brings the total of his gifts to \$28,463,552. Of this sum \$11,730,100 goes for libraries in this country, \$17,270,052 for other American institutions, \$1,154,000 for libraries abroad and \$8,240,500 for other foreign institutions.

The testimony of the church, which bars Masons and Odd Fellows from the church and will drive out members of those orders who are now in the church. In general terms the article debarbs from the church members of secret orders "which require oaths to obey unknown obligations and those which include a Christian lession."

The adoption of



## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Rural Mail Delivery in the State—Powers of City Treasurer—Doctor in a Runaway—Panic on Excursion Boat—Big Enrollment at University.

of their cornfields, if they attempt to hasten their work by putting the seed in the ground too early. A depth of two inches is deep enough for putting seed corn, unless it is planted very late in a warm and dry soil. For level culture we would prefer to wait longer, and then possibly go a little deeper, but while level culture seems to have found favor in the so-called corn-growing sections, and is almost a necessity where the weeder or light harrow is run over it after the corn is up, it is difficult to convince the farmer in New England that he should not hill or ridge it up a little as he cultivates it.—New England Homestead.

#### The Pea Vine Louse.

Not long since we said that we would not give up trying to grow peas, although the house worked a great deal about us last season, but we hoped that they might die out or be greatly reduced after one or two years prevalence. Now we have the report of the experiment station at Amherst for 1900, which says of this pest: "Less has been heard about this insect than in 1899, though it has caused considerable loss in several places in the South. Whether it will increase in importance during 1901 is at least doubtful." As it appears upon clover and some other plants, as well as upon the pea, to stop planting peas would not starve them out. The season probably was not favorable last year to many species of insects, as a warm spell started eggs to hatching early, and it was followed by a cold period that was too severe for the very young, and probably many perished. But it is not best to trust the work entirely to nature when we can find a way to assist in the good work of defending our orchards and gardens by spraying or by other means.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

#### Killing Cut Worms.

The poisoned bait for cut worms is made by mixing at the rate of one pound of Paris green to fifty pounds of bran, the latter first moistened with water, but dry enough to crumble. Some add a little sugar or molasses to the water to make it more tempting, and others mix-cut green clover or clover hay with it, that birds may not be so likely to pick it up, but the above are the essential parts. Put spoonfuls of it near each hill or along the rows where the worms are very plenty, just before night, and the worms will prefer it to the plants, and be found dead there in the morning. Do not use it where poultry will get at it. Larger animals will scarcely be likely to pick up enough to do much harm, but it is better to keep them away and to bury it after it has done its work.

#### Killed in the Storm.

C. A. Newcombe was killed by the overturning of his barn during a heavy wind storm at Island Lake, Minn., on Jan. 20. He was severely injured and died later from his injuries.

#### Serious Accident to Doctor.

During a prize fight, fourteen miles in the country from Alpena, between two local men named Dewey and Olette, the former had his right arm broken near the elbow. A carriage was sent to Long Rapids, three miles away, for Dr. A. J. Denike, and on the return trip the team ran away. Dr. Denike was thrown out, and had both bones in his left leg broken and badly shattered about six inches above the ankle.

#### Killed in the Storm.

C. A. Newcombe was killed by the overturning of his barn during a heavy wind storm at Island Lake, Minn., on Jan. 20. He was severely injured and died later from his injuries.

#### Ain Arbor's Big Enrollment.

The University of Michigan enrollment for the year 1900-1901, less the names enrolled twice in the summer school, is 3,712 students, divided as follows: Literature, 1,367; law, 873; medical, 563; engineering, 350; dental, 273; pharmacy, 71; homoeopathy, 71.

#### State News in Brief.

A new fire department is to be organized at Durand.

The huckleberry crop in northern Michigan promises to be very large this year.

L. Welsman has just completed a heading mill at Farwell, and commenced manufacturing stock.

A large acreage of potatoes is being planted around Kalkaska in spite of low prices for last season's crop.

Lands near Crystal are being leased by Eastern capitalists for the purpose of prospecting in that vicinity, for coal.

The proposition to issue \$25,000 bonds for water works improvements was easily carried at the special election held at Hancock.

John Owens, who stole George Marshall's horse and carriage May 13, was arrested at Battle Creek. He has confessed the theft.

Some of the Kalkaska County farmers are testing sugar beets this season. Others are testing the merits of sand which is a foreign plant.

Marshall Brand, an Itasca youngster, while playing Indian shot an arrow into the eye of his 2-year-old sister, and the organza was destroyed.

At Sparta man has been appointed for the construction of two miles of cement sidewalk. But few broad walks are now left in the village.

The Perry Marquette extension west from Howard City to Ludington via Newaygo, will be built at once. This will give the Perry Marquette direct line across Michigan to the shore of Lake Michigan.

At Oneonta John Flaherty was trying to kill his hawk and while reloading his rifle the butt slipped from the log on which it rested and the gun was discharged. The bullet cut a furrow in his left leg and passed through his left forearm, badly lacerating it.

Cornfield crops are looking well in Clare County, but are backward owing to continued cold weather.

The Detroit Southern Railway Company, which has acquired the property of the Detroit and Lima Northern, is capitalized at \$17,000,000 and paid the Michigan Secretary of State a franchise fee of \$3,500.

Prospecting parties from Saginaw have been in the vicinity of Durand for the past six weeks drilling for coal. Much of the surrounding land had been leased, but no signs of coal were found, and the prospectors have pulled up stakes.

The "light pink" Lorainia is another of the variations from the beautiful and popular Glore de Lorraine.

Leading fruit-growers have claimed that where lime and sulphur are used as a wash for trees there will be no pear blight.

Dahlia growers all over the world are striving to produce a better flower. The color is better, the stems longer, and the flower more vigorous.

Fashion rules in flowers as well as dress. It is said that English leaders in floral matters have decreed the downfall of incurred chrysanthemums.

Corn Planting.

If corn is planted while the ground is wet and cold, the germ does not start, or starts only to decay. In this it differs from the smaller grains, most of which need not to require the heat or the air to promote growth, which are needed by the corn. These causes operate to oblige many farmers to replant much

Harrisville has adopted cement sidewalks for the future.

A pump factory is being established at Marquette, and will soon begin operations.

Looking for a vacant house in Grand Haven is like finding a needle in a haystack.

A number of farmers near Leslie will experiment this season in the growing of tobacco.

Ambrose Fitzgerald has been appointed postmaster at Sandye, vice Daniel Hicks, resigned.

Oil was struck at Berrien Springs while a well was being drilled for the canning factory.

The old settlers of Berrien County will meet for their annual reunion at Berrien Springs on June 12.

There are some peculiar thievery at Flint. One of them stole the meat from the pest house ice box the other night.

Oceana is a great county for notaries. Last year the single township of Hart raised 100,000 bushels of the Irishman's staff of life.

There are 9,186 children of school age in Menominee County, of which nearly half—4,353, to be exact—live in Menominee city.

H. C. Tabor, a Minneapolis traveling man, dropped dead on the veranda of the Douglas House at Houghton. Heart attack.

Sanilac County farmers are showing renewed interest in the State grange, and the local granges there are rapidly increasing in membership.

Work was begun upon the construction of the immense new tannery at Bay City. Many men will be given employment when the plant begins operations.

The census of births just completed for Saginaw for the year 1900 show a total of 255, an increase of 38 over the year previous—males 122, females 133.

As the result of the efforts of the local business men's association, St. Louis is to have a new industry within sixty days, in the shape of a furniture factory.

One Cass County fruit grower, who has a 40-acre peach orchard, says that the peach was so heavily fruited that he is thinning out nine-tenths of the buds.

South Haven was disappointed in her hopes of wresting the county seat away from Paw Paw; but she is going to have free mail delivery service soon, and that is something.

Vanderbilt has lately secured a stave mill, a handle factory in building and will soon be in operation, and there is a move on foot to have the settlement incorporated as a village.

Gov. Bliss has caused a commission to be issued to Hon. Arthur Hill of Saginaw as a member of the board of regents of the State university, to succeed W. J. Cocker, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Thorp of Sunbury appear apparently after a record; they have been married, divorced and remarried, and now Mrs. Thorp is suing for another divorce.

Many wheat fields are being plowed up in Livingston County, and sown for other crops. The continued cold is retarding plant growth, but the outlook is good for a big crop of hay.

About the middle of July a new stave mill; now building at Escanaba, will go into operation. Twenty-five men will be given employment and the output will be about 40,000 staves per day.

The old encampment grounds of the State troops at Island Lake, are being cleared by a force of men who are loading the various articles of State equipment there on flat cars for transportation to Manistee.

A strange man, supposed to be John Doyle, committed suicide in a lumber yard in Kalamazoo by taking poison. The address of a Hastings citizen was found in his pocket, and the latter communicated with said that the suicide was an old soldier about 65 years of age, and that he had no home.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county seat fight being waged in Oscoda is still in progress.

The county

# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

In Manila there is a large demand for neckties, shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of men's wear, made in the latest American style. Fashion follows the flag.

Mr. Bryan has been predicting hard times for a good while but has not yet taken occasion to point to the stock market and remark, "These are those." — Washington Star.

President McKinley is not in the "enclaves country." That is very evident from the fact that he feels at liberty to speak freely upon any subject that it is proper to discuss, anywhere.

If the South would vote as it has welcomed, the next returns might show a "solid South" for a Protection candidate for President. Stranger things have happened, though not often, we confess: — The Marine Journal.

Not since President Madison's grand pilgrimage in the era of good feeling" has the country seen a president so cordially received on a tour through the Southern States. And this is the best feature of Mr. McKinley's outing.

The total receipts from the war revenue act up to April 30, 1901, amounted to the handsome sum of \$300,137,884, of which \$105,702,142 came from documentary stamps, \$94,361,128 from beer, and \$45,264,714 from tobacco. The beer drinkers and tobacco consumers of the country, it will be seen, have contributed their full share toward carrying out the expansion policy of the government.

If your neighbor is caught in doing some mean act you want him exposed by the newspaper and if it is not done then you say the editor is afraid to show him up. Its editor has no back bone and the sheet should not be patronized; but, on the other hand if you are the man who is caught in the same act, then the paper should not mention it, and if it does, its editor is a scandal lover and is nosing in things that do not concern him. It is strange how circumstances alter such cases.

A Washington dispatch says Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, chief surgeon at Manila, has made a report to Surgeon-General Sternberg concerning the health conditions in the Philippines. The report is for the month ending with March, 1901, at which time the strength of the army was 50,050 men, and the sickness was then 7 per cent. Col. Greenleaf reports the general health of the command as excellent. He says the health conditions of Manila are better than for any corresponding period during the American occupation.

Tariff reform has been the cry of the Democracy for over half a century, and it was the slogan of the old republican party, out of which the Democracy grew, from the time that the first protective tariff law was passed during Washington's administration to the time when the present democratic party was born. In fact, about every other campaign Tariff reform has been Democracy's issue, and so we need not be surprised if it is taken up again in 1904, and just as surely as was the case in 1888 when Cleveland was snowed under for his unpopular tariff views. The Republican party is ready to meet its old foe on the tariff issue again.—Schenectady Union.

A view of Bryan from a democratic standpoint cannot but be interesting and the democratic Memphis Commercial Appeal says: "The impress of Mr. Bryan's personality and individual views on the Democracy has virtually destroyed it as a fighting body, has left a lifeless minority in Congress, and has brought about two of the most overwhelming defeats in party history. Any further assertions of his influence would therefore seem to be mere matter of laughter." Bryan has degenerated to attacking Cleveland, who was twice elected President, and to abusing his party's candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, because he is a gold-man. In fact, he is becoming a common scold, and is losing the support of the better element of his party that has clung to him up to this time. Nevertheless he has a following, and, while he can never again be the candidate of a strong party, he can and will stand in the way of the success of any other Democrat. If his health and his voice, to say nothing of his pen, hold out, the Republicans are sure of victory in 1904. Perhaps in 1908 the opposition will have a show. Springfield (Mass.) Union.

WASHINGTON LETTER.  
From Our Regular Correspondent:

WASHINGTON, May 31st, '01.  
EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley are again in the White House, and the improvement in her health continues.

President McKinley is pleased with the unusual decision of the Supreme Court, especially with the one which is a practical endorsement of his insular policy, and has warmly congratulated Solicitor General Richards who had charge of the cases for the government.

President McKinley has no idea of calling an extra session of Congress because of the contention that the Porto Rican decision will operate to make free trade between the United States and the Philippines. He does not support that contention, but agrees with those who think that the failure of the court to hand down a decision in the Philippine case leaves matters concerning those islands, just where they were before the Porto Rican decision was announced.

In accordance with the wishes of the President and Secretary Root that Adjutant General Corbin's inspection of the army in the Philippines shall be thorough in all branches, it has been decided that he shall be accompanied by Gen. J. F. Weston, Commissary General, and Surgeon General M. Sternberg, and Col. Chas. M. Humphrey, of the quartermaster's department, who is now in the Philippines, has been ordered to join them at Manila, and assist in the inspection.

The War Department is arranging at the request of the Philippine Commission, to appoint and send 600 school teachers to the Philippines on government transports, and Gen. Bird, who has charge over the transport service, says they will all be in Manila by the middle of August, and one third of them about one month earlier.

After a short talk with Secretary Root the five dismissed West Point Cadets concluded that their efforts to get reinstated were a waste of time, and decided to abandon them and to accept positions offered them by a Central American railroad company.

Gen. Frederic D. Grant arrived in Washington, this week, on a visit to his mother, Mrs. U. S. Grant. Speaking of the situation in the Philippines, he said: "I am very hopeful in regard to the Philippines. The army over there has done excellent work, and the conditions are improving all the time. While in Manila I lived in the house joining that occupied by Aguinaldo, but I did not go to see him. His influence

bad greatly diminished when Gen. Funston went after him, but as long as he was in the field the younger Philippine officers, who were refusing to accept the authority of the United States had the excuse of saying that they opposed the Americans by orders from Aguinaldo. I think the Filipinos are now ready for a civil government." Gen. Grant is looking well, and expects to return to the Philippines shortly. He called on Secretary Root as soon as he reached Washington, and they had an extended talk on the Philippine affairs.

Secretary Root was not surprised when the news of the formal acceptance of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention reached Washington. He has from the first said it was only a question of time when the amendment would be accepted. The acceptance will not cause anything to be done by this government at present. It is only the first step on the part of the Cubans toward establishing a government of their own. There is nothing more for this government to do until that government is provided for and elected by the Cubans.

### A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, when Druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family, both to ordinary coughs and colds, and for the cough following a gripe, and find it very efficacious. For sale by L. Fournier.

Senator McLaurin of South Carolina seems to have enlisted for the war in the fight for progressive Democracy. In a published interview he goes as far as to say that, "If the Tariff question were not now removed from politics, at least, for a while, I should support the administration's Tariff policy in large part." Recalling his fight in the Senate in 1897, when he opposed the doctrine of free raw materials, he says: "South Carolinians now realize keenly that their interests will be enhanced by the expansion policy now being developed by President McKinley and his advisors, as they fully appreciate that my contention for Protection four years ago has been amply justified by the rapid increase of manufactures in our State." — Indianapolis Journal.

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured. "At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Pill, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed." Sold by L. Fournier.

# THE Greatest Bargains

ever offered in the history of Grayling,  
are now given at

## JOSEPH'S CASH STORE, For Thirty Days!

**Everything will be sold at less than manufacturer's prices.**

All our new and up-to-date Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. are included in the reduction.

Come early, and get the choicest of goods at prices cheaper than we can buy them.

With every purchase of \$10.00 your picture is enlarged free of charge. Get a ticket.

## H. JOSEPH,

Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

### Trusts and Competition.

This is a progressive age, and a liberal portion of the progress is the hunt for trade and opportunities for profitable investment.

A few weeks ago, when the great steel trust was formed, it looked as if this great combination would practically be without a rival. But the other manufacturers are not cast down, and the great steel combination is certain to meet fierce competition.

Last summer this city was practically in the control of an ice trust. A big company monopolized the business, had all the advantages, and practically fixed the prices. The steep rates which were exacted from Philadelphia seem to have caught the eyes of those seeking profitable fields, and there is promise of real active competition for the ice trust this summer.

Thus it goes. Let any trust or combination take the people by the throat, and the high profits they extort serve as an inspiration for others to enter as competitors. The higher the exactions the sooner competition appears. Trusts are rich and powerful, but they do not control all of America's money, and there are always idle millions watching for opportunities for profitable investments.

So long as money is plentiful and capital is seeking opportunities for investment, little danger need be feared from trusts.—Philadelphia Item.

Call at Fournier's Drug Store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. L. Fournier.

A little while ago a cable correspondent in a New York paper suggested that this country would be known as the Empire of Canada when his majesty's titles were re-edited. All his majesty's government has to do is to glance over the Canadian newspapers to find how distasteful such a term would be to our democratic spirit. Every leading organ of public opinion has had a sneer or a jeer for this sycophantic suggestion, and not a few have had earnest editorials showing that the word empire has generally gone with a certain curtailment of popular liberty. The opinion is outspoken that Canada wants no titles to place her on a level with conquered India, or, indeed, to hint at any vassalage to any man or polity. All of which indicates that Edward VII. must handle Canada very gingerly, if he is to avoid the mistakes by which George III. and Lord North alienated half of that continent. He must believe that the proletarian spirit is what tells with us more than anything else and he must shun everything that offends it. The rival he must aim to conciliate is King Domos, who is just as powerful in Canada as in the United States. He may be choused and cheated, but it must be according to his own methods, so that his dignity is saved, whatever else he loses.—Toronto Star, Detroit Journal.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active, energetic man with a torpid liver, and you may know that his liver is torpid, when he does not relish his food, or feels dull and languid after-eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price 25c. Samples free at Fournier's drug store.

**WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every way to manage my business of solid financial reputation: \$500 salary, weekly payable; \$5 per day absolutely sure and all expenses straight, honest-like, and paid in full. Salary to be advanced each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 331 Bearborn Street, Chicago.**

**WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every way to manage my business of solid financial reputation: \$500 salary, weekly payable; \$5 per day absolutely sure and all expenses straight, honest-like, and paid in full. Salary to be advanced each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 331 Bearborn Street, Chicago.**

# WE BUY THE FARMERS Grain, Potatoes And other

## Farm Products

\* \* \* FOR \* \* \*

## Cash or Trade

WE SELL

## Extra Good Groceries

AND

## Dry Goods and Hardware

AT

## Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR

## Staley's Underwear

AND

## Garland Stoves.

## Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, Michigan

# GOING Out of Business. Prices cut in Two.

## Strictly for Cash!

We have sold our store building, and we must vacate in 90 days. Therefore we are compelled to make a still deeper cut in prices.

We have no space here to mention all the articles, as they are to numerous. Please call at our store and be convinced that one dollar here will go further than two dollars elsewhere.

Don't be humbugged with False Sales. Come to the old reliable place, where you always was honestly served.

Ask for handbills, for price quotations.

## R. MEYERS,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Crockery and Tinware.

The Corner Store.

GRAYLING, Mich.

## POPULAR PUBLICATIONS—POPULAR PRICES

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

WITH WEEKLY TRI-WEEKLY

REGULAR ONE YEAR ONE YEAR ONE YEAR

\$5.00 \$5.00 \$5.50

4.00 4.00 4.50

4.00 4.00 4.50

3.00 3.00 3.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

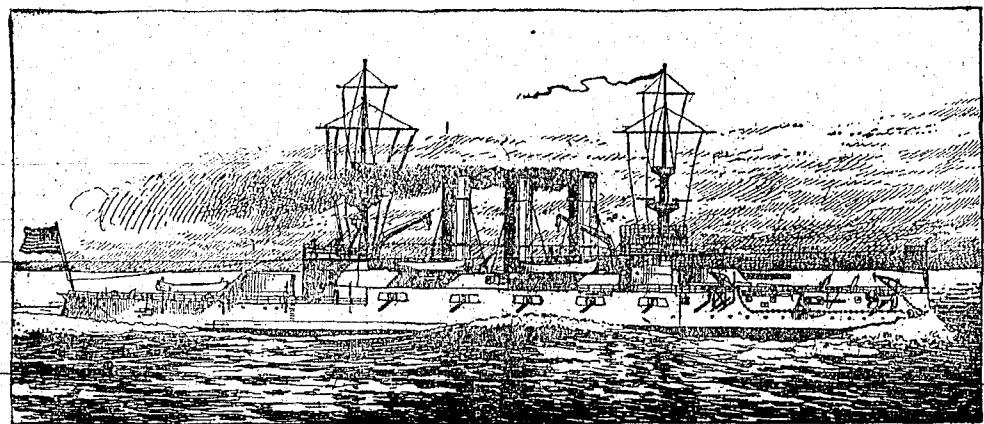
1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50

1.00 1.00 1.50</



## POWERFUL UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP OHIO.



The battleship Ohio, recently-launched at San Francisco, is the newest "pride of the American navy." She is forty feet longer than the Oregon and 2,000 tons greater in displacement. She is twenty feet longer than the Iowa and 1,000 tons greater in displacement than that ship. Her largest rifle will be twelve inches. Her secondary battery will contain sixteen 6-inch rifles. The Ohio's dimensions are: Length on the water line, 388 feet; width, 72 feet 3 inches; mean draught, 23 feet 8 inches; maximum draught, 25 feet 3 inches; displacement, 12,500 tons; speed, 18 knots; maximum horse power, 16,000; total coal supply, 2,000 tons. She will carry one flag officer, one commanding officer, sixteen wardroom officers, twelve junior officers and five warrant officers. In many respects the Ohio will be the greatest of all marine fighting machines. The works of the ship will be of the most approved kind. Her engine room will resemble a great workshop, fitted with the finest tools that can be made. The ship herself, with her windings and alleys, her broad decks and hundreds of apartments, will be like a small city behind walls of steel. She will have her telephone system, her lighting plant and her water works. In this steel-girt city will be nearly 1,000 incandescent lamps and telephone communications between all parts. The filling of one water-tight compartment at any time need be no cause for alarm. The touch of a button in the central station will close every water-tight door in less time than would take to give the order. Her complement will be about 500 men.

### SIXTY THOUSAND A YEAR.

**Chicago System Has Largest Salaried Telephone Official in the Country.**

John L. Sabin, president of the Pacific States Telegraph and Telephone Company, has entered upon his duties in a larger field of activity as the manager of the Chicago system of telephones. There have been promotions all along the Pacific coast line to fill the places made vacant by the transfer of experts from San Francisco and Spokane to Chicago. Mr. Sabin receives a salary of \$35,000 per annum from the Chicago company. He also retains the presidency of the Pacific States company, receiving from the latter corporation \$25,000 per annum. His compensation is, therefore, \$60,000 a year.

John L. Sabin was born in New York Oct. 3, 1847. When 15 years of age he left the public schools of Brooklyn to enter the messenger service of the In-



JOHN L. SABIN.

dependent Telegraph Company of New York. After an apprenticeship of five months he was sent to New Brunswick, N. J., to open an office as operator on the new line then building between New York and Philadelphia. He remained but three months in this position, being transferred to White Plains and from there to New York, where he became night operator on the Western press lines of the United States Telegraph Company.

In 1864 Sabin entered the army as military telegraph operator, and was stationed with the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps at Fort Petersburg, Va. He served through the war, and when the struggle ended he settled at Raleigh, N. C.

The young operator was restless, and saw in the West the opportunity for advancement which the East seemed to deny him. He joined the Colling overland telegraphic expedition, formed for the purpose of building a line overland from San Francisco to the mouth of the Amoor river in Siberia. He was stationed at Plover Bay in Siberia for over a year. In the fall of 1867 Mr.

### LORD HUGH, THE HOPE OF THE CECILS.



Lord Hugh Cecil, who at a recent Irish demonstration in the House of Commons advocated the imprisonment of rebellious members of Parliament, is the "rising hope" of Lord Salisbury's "festive circle," as Lord Rosebery recently called the Prime Minister's family. Lord Salisbury's eldest son is not looked upon as a likely successor to the political position of his father, and it is Lord Hugh, the youngest, who is viewed as the coming man of the Cecils. He is only unmarried son, and has lived all his life with his father, whose discipline he is. He is the only Cecil who raises any enthusiasm, or who wants to be enthusiastic. To him, as to his father, politics is an essential part of religion, and he speaks to the House of Commons as if he were preaching from his brother's pulpit at Hatfield. He is earnest enough to revolt from party ties when they interfere with freedom of thought and conviction, and intense enough to propose a revolution in parliamentary procedure which no other member of the House dare support. He is 31 years old.

### VETERAN OF TWO WARS.

**General Fitz-John Porter, Who Died Recently.**

Gen. Fitz-John Porter, who died recently at his home in Morristown, N. J., in his 80th year, was a veteran of two wars and at one time was the most discussed man in military circles in America.

He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1822 and in 1845, on graduating from the United States Military Academy, was assigned to the Fourth artillery. He participated in the Mexican war, receiving the brevet of captain for services at Molino del Rey and that of major for distinguished conduct at Chapultepec. After the war he was for a time a military instructor at West Point. In 1860 he became assistant inspector general and on the outbreak of the Civil War was made brigadier-general of volunteers. The following year he took part in the Virginia peninsula campaign and then succeeded to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, participating in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills. His command at the battle of Malvern Hill offered the main resistance to the Confederate assaults on that day. Already he had been breveted brigadier general in the regular army for meritorious conduct at Chickahominy. He was now made major general of volunteers and was temporarily attached to Gen. Pope's army of Virginia. His corps was unable to move forward at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, but in the afternoon of the 30th was actively engaged and to its obstinate resistance it is mainly due that the defeat was not a total rout.

For his inaction on the first day Gen. Porter was court-martialed and cashiered from the service, being disqualified for

by his side-pick falteringly at just such a cover as he now held in his grasp. He saw the little head with its mass of tangled curls moving restlessly on the pillow, and he felt again the hot touch of the red lips upon which he had pressed his own in loving caress, eager to soften the pain and woe back into health the loved little form slowly drifting, drifting away.

The crowd was gone. This busy man saw nothing but the child who had grown into his very being and then loosed his little grasp on the world and had gone drifting, drifting out into a sea which promised infinite love, but left bitter desolation and despair for those left behind. The tears falling upon his bearded cheeks woke him from his dream.

"Gone for 50 cents to the only bld'er."

The auctioneer sighed heavily as he got down from his stand and watched the crowd depart, and then he went home to his wife, his heart filled with sorrow at the thought of his own dear little one, and the empty cradle.

### REV. DR. WEBB.

**Aged Worker in Home and Foreign Missionary Fields.**

Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Webb, the aged and widely known missionary worker of the Congregational Church, died at Wellesley, Mass., recently of senile debility. His most prominent offices in the work of the church were chairman of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, President of the trustees of Hartford Theological Seminary and member of the Executive Committee of the Congregational Home Mission Society.

**How Canyons Were Formed.**

The secret of the great denudation and of this wonderful achievement of the Colorado in carving out of rock a series of canyons about 500 miles long and, in one place at least, more than a mile deep, with a multitude of tributary chasms and gorges, is very simple when you know it. The old lake bed slowly rose. At first the Colorado River and its tributaries, or some nameless monstrous ancestors of these, sweeping over the slowly rising surfaces, planed them down in most relentless fashion, and then began wearing out broad shallow stream beds. But then the country rose more rapidly, and the water had to cut deeper channels in the rocks in order to get out and away to sea. Owing in part to the wear of the water itself, but more to the ceaseless bombardment of the suspended sand which it bore from the up country, or picked up as it went along, and to the thump of pebbles and boulders which it swept on in flood time, the river kept cutting down as the strata rose, until finally when what was left of our inland sea bottom got thrust up so that, towering far above its erstwhile rocky shores, it had to be called a plateau, the Colorado and its auxiliaries found themselves at the bottom of a series of colossal canyons and gorges, where they are to-day.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

"I tell you your country is painfully new. Why, you haven't even any fairy tales." "Haven't, eh? Well, you just come with me and look at the tablets on our best monuments." —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

**Customer—Didnt' you tell me this horse was afraid of nothing?** Dealer—That's just what I said. "Why, he shies at his own shadow." "Well, a shadow is about as near nothing as anything I know of." —*New York Weekly*.

"You are wanted in a hurry at Mr. Gazzam's," cried the messenger breathlessly. "Are you sure they sent for me?" asked young Dr. Killian. "Yes, they said you couldn't do any harm, as Mr. Gazzam's dying now." —*Philadelphia Press*.

"What is the marriage rate in these parts?" asked the stranger who was getting statistics. "The marriage rate," responded the native proudly, "is two dollars for the license an' a kiss from the bride. The sheriff gets both, an' I'm the sheriff." —*Philadelphia Record*.

Rube—Yankee, Sir is dead; went inter town ter git a tooth pulled; dentist feller told him he'd better take gas fastin'—Josh—Dentist gev him too much, eh? Rube—Oh, no; after the dentist feller told him that, he went back to his hotel an' took the gas himself. —*Philadelphia Press*.

"Midwood (papering a room, perspiring)—Penelope! Mrs. Midwood (aprehensively)—What is it, Mortimer? Midwood—Well, I guess the man who made a geometrical rule that parallel lines never meet, never tried to hang wall paper with parallel stripes in it." —*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Steelton—I think the latest incubator has reached such a height of excellence that improvement would be impossible. Clayton—I don't know about that. The man who should invent an incubator that would scratch up worms for the little chicks would make a fortune. —*Philadelphia Record*.

Two workmen were standing before a large advertisement of a hair restorer and discussing its optimistic promises. "Do you think it's true?" said one. "True!" replied the other. "Do you think if it was true that the aristocracy wouldn't 'ave eads of 'air like edge-ogs?" —*London Globe*.

**Breaking It Gently.** Clergyman (after being rescued from the shipwreck)—Mr. Smith, did I really appear scared when we thought all would be lost? Mr. Smith—I can't say that you were scared, but for a man who has been trying to get to heaven all these years you appeared most reluctant to accept the opportunity. —*Bazar*.

Some Eastern singers in a Western town not long ago whose coming had been heralded by big posters announcing "Concert" all over the place, etc., overheard the following between two of the natives while walking home from the performance. "That was a beauty concert. Nothin' but music!" —*New York Evening Sun*.

**Noah's Good Heart:** "What did that seddy-looking fellow on the dock want of you, father?" inquired Noah's youngest hopeful of the ancient mariner. "He wanted to come aboard with us." And what did you tell him? "I told him it was impossible." "But I thought I saw you hand him something." "Well, yes; I felt so sorry for him, that I loaned him my best umbrella." —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

"I say, Scribbler," said Sappy, "how on-earr do you think up all these characters that you write about?" "Oh, I take them from real life," replied Scribbler, "but they never suspect Take, for instance, the character of 'Woody Britten' who is always saying 'deuced' this and 'deuced' that. Now, that's a fellow I know very well, but he doesn't know I'm writing him." —*Catholic Standard and Times*.

**Distracting.** "How did you come out at the card party?" asked Miss Frock of Miss Kit-ton. "Blanche and I cut for the first prize, and she won it."

"That was the unkindest cut of all."

**Old-Time Fusiliers.** "Fusil" was the old name for the flint lock, to distinguish it from the match lock, and fusiliers were those who carried fusils.

**Hindoo Soop.** The only soap which the Hindoos of the orthodox type employ is made entirely of vegetable products. But soap is little used in India, being almost an unknown luxury with the natives.

### SOUTHERN BEAUTY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.



"Do you believe in 'push' or 'pull' as elements in success?" "Neither." "What then?" "Dig." —*Detroit Free Press*.

Ethel—You know, I want a husband who is easily pleased. Maud—Don't worry, dear. That's the kind you'll get. —*Tit-Bits*.

News: "What's your son been doing in the Philippines?" "Fighting for his country." "What?" "Has he turned Filipino?" —*Life*.

Teacher—How many commandments are there? Small boy—"Leven." "Eleven? What is the eleventh?" "Keep off the grass." —*Boston Journal*.

All's Well That Ends Well: Timid Lady—Are people ever lost in this river? Boatman—No, ma'am; we always find them in a day or two. —*Fun*.

Their Fate: Mamma Bird—Did I ever tell you what becomes of bad little birds when they die? Little Bird—Oh, yes! They're used in the military business. —*Puck*.

The Law: Prisoner—It's difficult to see how I can be a forget your lordship. Why, I can't sign my own name! Judge—You are not charged with signing your own name. —*Tit-Bits*.

The Secretary of Agriculture is going to distribute trees. "That's right; dower seeds, trees—and after a while lummocks, fountains and garden seats." —*Chicago Record-Herald*.

A Future Great One's Shoes: When a mother puts away her baby's first shoe, it is with self-expressed belief that some day the State-Historical Society will send for it. —*Atchison Globe*.

"I tell you your country is painfully new. Why, you haven't even any fairy tales." "Haven't, eh? Well, you just come with me and look at the tablets on our best monuments." —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Customer—Didn't you tell me this horse was afraid of nothing? Dealer—That's just what I said. "Why, he shies at his own shadow." "Well, a shadow is about as near nothing as anything I know of." —*New York Weekly*.

"You are wanted in a hurry at Mr. Gazzam's," cried the messenger breathlessly. "Are you sure they sent for me?" asked young Dr. Killian.

"Yes, they said you couldn't do any harm, as Mr. Gazzam's dying now." —*Philadelphia Press*.

"What is the marriage rate in these parts?" asked the stranger who was getting statistics. "The marriage rate," responded the native proudly, "is two dollars for the license an' a kiss from the bride. The sheriff gets both, an' I'm the sheriff." —*Philadelphia Record*.

Rube—Yankee, Sir is dead; went inter town ter git a tooth pulled; dentist feller told him he'd better take gas fastin'—Josh—Dentist gev him too much, eh? Rube—Oh, no; after the dentist feller told him that, he went back to his hotel an' took the gas himself. —*Philadelphia Press*.

"Midwood (papering a room, perspiring)—Penelope! Mrs. Midwood (aprehensively)—What is it, Mortimer? Midwood—Well, I guess the man who made a geometrical rule that parallel lines never meet, never tried to hang wall paper with parallel stripes in it." —*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Steelton—I think the latest incubator has reached such a height of excellence that improvement would be impossible. Clayton—I don't know about that. The man who should invent an incubator that would scratch up worms for the little chicks would make a fortune. —*Philadelphia Record*.

Two workmen were standing before a large advertisement of a hair restorer and discussing its optimistic promises. "Do you think it's true?" said one. "True!" replied the other. "Do you think if it was true that the aristocracy wouldn't 'ave eads of 'air like edge-ogs?" —*London Globe*.

**Fact and Fiction.** Mr. Jenkins, on returning home in the evening, was pleased to find that the heavy snow which had fallen during the day had been carefully shoveled from the front walk.

"Who did it, Lucy?" he asked.

"I was about to tell you," replied his wife. "I never put in such a day in my life. I've been besieged by a whole army of men, all wanting to clean that walk. They drove me absolutely crazy. The snow was falling like great guns all the time, too. As soon as it quit, though, I gave the job to a poor man who was a perfect living skeleton. There wasn't a thing of him but skin and bone!"

"Lucy," interrupted Mr. Jenkins, with a groan, "you're reading those popular historical novels again!"

"Why do you say that?"

"Because you've contracted the historical novel disease. I can't tell where your fact leaves off and your fiction begins."

**An Artificial Man.** A doctor has calculated how much it would cost to make an artificial man. He estimates that a pair of arms cost \$60, or with the hands articulated, cost about \$175; a pair of legs, also articulated, cost about \$140; a false nose in metal from \$80 to \$100. For \$130 he believes that he could get a pair of ears just like nature's hands, fitted with artificial ear drums and resonators. A complete set of teeth, with palate in platinum, costs from \$10 to \$30, and for a good pair of artificial eyes about \$30 would have to be paid. Thus the actual cost of restoring a battered veteran who has lost most of his appendages would be about \$600.

**Spontaneous Eloquence.** Not unfrequently the Irish peasant utters a saying which amounts to genuine spontaneous eloquence.

When Charles Gavan-Duffy, defeated in his struggles to make Ireland independent, was about to sail for Australia, a number of Irishmen gathered about him to say good-by. One of them brought a small wooden cover to tell them the cailions crowded, a pitiful story?

The busy man forgot to cry his farewell as he dropped his eyes upon the little square. Here and there on it small stains as if tears had fallen met his eye, and his mind went back to a scene he never would forget.

The bedchamber had been darkened. About the blinds the gleams of sunlight crept into the room and fell like golden shafts upon the little cot over which his wife hung in agony of bitter pain. He saw again the little hands hands that had crept so often about his neck at night as he lay

his name.

"It's a shame, Tom, to offer such a honk to Mr. Duffy for his signature."

"Armin," retorted Tom, "why shouldn't I offer it to him? Isn't it like himself, tattered and torn in the service of God and the people?"

While the average girl takes about a year to get ready for her wedding, on a pinch a girl could get ready in five minutes.

**Heat Holidays.** In the public schools of Switzerland heat holidays have been established by law. Recognizing the well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point.

**Hindoo Soop.** The only soap which the Hindoos of the orthodox type employ is made entirely of vegetable products. But soap is little used in India, being almost an unknown luxury with the natives.

#### How to Tell Pure Water.

A simple test for ascertaining whether there is any impurity in water is to take a glassful and add to it a few drops of sulphuric acid and a few drops of a dilute solution of potassium permanganate. A perfect pink color will be produced, but if the water contains decaying organic matter the pink color will at once become faint and finally disappear. Sometimes ferrous sulphate, hydrogen sulphite or other reducing agents are present in water and produce similar results. An expert can always distinguish the difference and for this reason the experiments of a novice cannot always be relied upon. But when water shows an excess of chlorine and bleaches potassium permanganate it is certainly suspicious and should be analyzed by an expert.—Atlanta Constitution.

#### A Blacksmith's Strange Experience.

Goodland, Kan., June 3.—N. E. Alpertson, our leading blacksmith, has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. He was so bad that he could not sleep for the great pain in his arms and shoulders. He had been afflicted for years, but lately he was so much worse that he thought he would have to give up his shop altogether.

Then a strange thing happened. A friend of his recommended a new medicine called Dodd's Kidney Pills, said to be a cure for Rheumatism. He commenced to use them, and at once began to recover. His pain has all left him, and he is a well man to-day, and entirely free from any symptom of Rheumatism.

To say that he is thankful is putting it very mildly. He is delighted.

Dodd's Kidney Pills deserve credit for having cured this very severe and almost hopeless case.

From recent reports there does not seem to be anything that they will not cure, as very bad cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Drosy, Rheumatism and Heart Trouble have been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, even after having been given up by our best doctors.

**Life's Horrid Grind.**  
"It's so tiresome," sighed the girl in the fur jacket. "No sooner do you get back from your winter trip to the South than you have to begin to make up your mind where you are going to spend the summer. Sometimes I think life is hardly worth living."—Chicago Tribune.

**Apprehension.**  
First Old Codger—No; I haven't been at the club to-day.  
Second Old Codger—So they told me. I was afraid something might be wrong—thought you might be married. Puck.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Considered with regard to his teeth, man is a diphydant, having in the course of his life two sets of these necessary articles.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.  
Must Bear Signature of  
*Breath Good*  
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**  
FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.  
Price 25c. Purdy Vegetable, *Breath Good*.

CURE SICK HEADACHE,  
A CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half pint of Carter's Ready Relief in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sore Throat, Nasal Congestion, Nervousness, Nervousness, Skin Headache, Skininess, and all Internal pains. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm-St., New York.

There is no truth in the report that there was anything like a crisis Thursday night, or that members of the family were telegraphed for. On the contrary, the distinctly unfavorable feature of the case is the fact that there is so slight change in the patient's condition, improvement in her condition is by no means impossible, but it does not now appear to be probable.

**BOERS PUNISH BRITISH.**  
Latter Lost 174 Men in Battle at Vladfontein.

Lord Kitchener reports another disaster which the British have suffered at the hands of the Boers. The news reached London on the anniversary of the entry of Lord Roberts into the Johannesburg country. The battle at Vladfontein, reported by Lord Kitchener, is the most serious engagement since Gen. Clement's reverse at Magaliesburg. The garrison at Vladfontein, apparently largely composed of reenants, had 174 men put out of action. That their assailants came close quarters and suffered heavily is shown by the number of dead left on the field.

The dispatch from Lord Kitchener is as follows: "Delaney attacked Brig. Gen. Dixon at Vladfontein yesterday and severe fighting ensued. The Boers were eventually driven off with heavy loss, leaving thirty-five dead on the field. I regret to announce that our casualties were severe. We have 174 killed and wounded. Five officers were killed."

**RIVER BOAT BLOWN UP.**

Steamer Laurine Wrecked by Gasoline and Dynamite.

The Laurine, a 14-ton freight boat plying between Booneville, Mo., and Rocheport on the Missouri river for the new railroad, was blown to atoms by explosives stored on board, and two laborers are believed to have been killed. Considerable damage to adjoining property resulted from the explosion, that was felt for miles.

The Laurine was propelled by a gasoline engine and when a match was applied to the generator, the gasoline exploded. The captain and employees of the boat immediately vacated. The fire spread rapidly to the supply tanks with gasoline, and a second explosion occurred. In the rear end of the vessel was stored 2,100 pounds of dynamite, about 100 kg. of powder, eight cases of fuse, and 1,000 detonating caps. When the fire reached the powder and dynamite, the Laurine was blown to atoms, and many thousands of dollars' worth of property in the city was destroyed.

Have No Use for \$5 Bills.

All business in Beaumont, the center of the oil regions in Texas, where fortunes are being made in a day, is carried on a cash basis, writes a correspondent. Every other man you meet has a roll of hundreds or thousand dollar bills in his pocket. I saw one man counting off a number of these four-figure notes in settling some transaction when he came across a \$5 bill among them. With an exclamation of amazement he threw it into the street. There was no magnificence about it; the man simply couldn't be bothered with such small bills. Yet he looked the painstaking type of business man who ordinarily would not pass by a nickel lying in the street.

**SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.**

The Mason Vitalia Institute, 121 West 12th Street, New York City.

**EXCURSION RATES**

In Western Canada you have to pay for a ticket to travel. You can buy a ticket for a round trip, but you can't buy a ticket for a one-way trip. You can't buy a ticket for a round trip, but you can buy a ticket for a one-way trip.

Friends of the late William L. Wilson have determined to endow in his name a chair of economics at Washington and University with \$100,000.

Miss Zipporah Marcella Joseph, a colored girl, ranks all others in the graduating class at the Manual Training High School, Denver, and therefore should do well as valedictorian. Her classmates do not like this idea, and are supported in this drawing the color line by some members of the faculty. The matter has assumed a phase threatening to cause acrimonious trouble in the school.

#### PROVISIONS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

Plattizing is a synopsis of the various provisions of the so-called "Platt amendment," which has been accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention.—1—Cuba shall not make treaties with foreign powers that would impair her independence.

2—Cuba shall not contract debts beyond its ability to liquidate.

3—The United States may intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence.

4—All acts of the United States during the military occupation of Cuba are ratified.

5—Cuba shall take proper measures for the sanitation of the island and precautions against the spread of infectious diseases to the United States.

6—The disposition of the property of the United States will be left to adjustment by treaty.

7—Cuba shall sell or lease lands to the United States for coaling and naval stations.

8—The foregoing shall be embodied in a permanent treaty with the United States.

The "Platt amendment" was adopted by Congress last winter as a "ride" to the army appropriation bill. It was proposed by Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut. In the preamble it is stated that upon the Cuban's acceptance of the conditions the president is authorized to withdraw the land and naval forces from Cuba and to leave the government of the island to the people thereof.

With this action the effort toward a final settlement of the negotiations and the withdrawal of American troops is brought much nearer to fruition. Something remains to be done in the way of examining the Cuban constitution with a view to making sure that its adoption will not involve the United States in some of the financial troubles with which the young republic may seek to saddle itself. Apart from that and the adjustment of possible details there is apparently little to be done. It may be assumed that the time is not far distant when the last American soldier will have departed from Cuban soil and the Cubans will be left to their own devices. It rests with Cuba whether it shall make itself out of the world's great little republics, holding such esteem as is universally paid to Switzerland; or, will allow internal dissensions to become a blot upon its national existence.

The report adopted is put in the form of an appendix to the constitution. It begins by quoting the joint resolution of Congress relating to the independence of Cuba and the first article of the treaty of Paris, gives the details of the sending of the Platt amendment to the convention, and quotes the amendment itself. Reference is made to the visit of the Cuban commission to the United States and the explanation of the meaning of the clauses of the Platt amendment by Secretary Root.

The report also quotes the letter from Gov. Wood, transmitting the letter from the Secretary of War on the same subject, as having the value of an official document, and then states in very clear terms, article by article, the convention's

#### CUBA YIELDS AT LAST.

#### VOTES TO ACCEPT THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

Agrees that Its Provisions Shall Be Incorporated Into the Island Constitution—Radicals Make Bitter Protest—Personal Fights Narrowly Averted.

By a narrow majority of one vote the Cuban constitutional convention in Havana agreed to adopt the "Platt amendment" proposed by the committee on relations, which includes acceptance of the Platt amendment.

The members of the Cuban convention have evidently come to the conclusion that if they cannot get all they want it will be very wise to take what they can get.

This will be welcome news to those interested in Brockton's prosperity, as the addition to be made at once is of itself a good-sized factory. About \$4,000 more per week will be paid out to shoemakers, which will tend to increase the prosperity of the community here.

When the factory starts up the first of July it will be on an output of 3,000 or 6,000 pairs of shoes per day, and the weekly pay roll, exclusive of office help, superintendent, foremen, etc., will be \$22,000 per week. This of course does not represent the total pay of the workers, which will be increased weekly to those actually engaged in making shoes.

The Douglas salesmen on the road are selling 25 per cent more goods than last season and to take care of this increased business the erection of the addition is made necessary.

The increased sales is the direct result of good shoemaking and extensive advertising.

The advertising expenditure of Mr. Douglas is now larger than at any period of his business, and this is to be still further increased.—Brockton, Mass.

Times.

#### DOUGLAS FACTORY

#### TO BE ENLARGED BEFORE THE FIRST OF JULY.

Will Make 6,000 Pairs Daily—Good Shoemaking and Extensive Advertising Caused It.

Advertising pays.

W. J. Douglas is going to increase the capacity of his factory to 6,000 pairs of shoes per day.

The plant will be 100 feet deep, 40 feet wide and 30 feet high. This is a 100x30x40 square foot space, required for manufacturing purposes. At the same time a new 40-horse power engine and an additional 150-horse power boiler will be installed. These additions to the power plant will afford adequate power for the present and will no doubt be necessary for future expansion.

"How much pleasanter it is to be riding in a cab, thinking how much pleasure it is to be riding in a cab than it is to walk. It is to walk, thinking how much pleasure it is to be riding in a cab than it is to walk."

#### Explicit Details.

A rural correspondent of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Times sent to his paper this intelligible account of a local episode:

"A man killed a dog belonging to another man. The son of the man whose dog was killed proceeded to whip the man who killed the dog of the man he was the son of. The man, who was the son of the man whose dog was killed, was arrested on complaint of the man who was assaulted by the son of the man whose dog the man who was assaulted had killed."

"This has suggested the more familiar but equally brilliant remark of the young man whose temporary condition required the services of a cab-driver. Leaning back on the cushions, he sighed and said:

"How much pleasanter it is to be riding in a cab, thinking how much pleasure it is to be riding in a cab than it is to walk."

#### A GLORIOUS SIGHT.

Fields of Wheat in Which the Stocks Were So Thick It Was Almost Impossible to Drive Between Them.

To the Editor—A gentleman from Duluth made a trip through a portion of Western Canada last summer, and, writing of what he saw, says:

"Wheat, for instance, will average twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre. I saw shocks so thick in the field that it would be almost impossible to drive between them. Winters, it is said, are longer than near Duluth, but the Japan current, warm easterly winds and dry atmosphere make the winters comparatively mild."

Thousands of testimonials are to be had from settlers who have taken advantage of the low-priced lands of Western Canada. During the present year new districts will be opened up in the Saskatchewan Valley, and information should be had of this at once.

Information appears elsewhere in your columns. Yours truly,

OLD READER.

Was the Duke of Connaught.

At a certain function presided over by a very short-sighted bishop, a young man arrived very late and explained that he had been detained in attendance on his mother.

"Quite right," said the bishop, "need to apologize. A man's first duty is to his parents. I hope the dear old lady is very well." Remember me very kindly to her, and tell her I shall drop in to tea next Sunday if I can manage it."

When the young man had passed on, the bishop turned to a bystander and said: "That was young Jack Seymour, was it not?"

"No, my lord," was the reply: "that gentleman was the Duke of Connaught." Tit-Bits.

If Coffee Poisons You.

Young Colonist—If you give them tea or coffee, have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you eat, the more hungry and full you feel, and distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Something of a Cave.

Returned Colonist—There is a most remarkable cave in the Blue mountains, far from Sydney, in New South Wales.

Immigrant Stay-at-home—What is there remarkable about it?

Returned Colonist—If you call out, "Hello Smith," the echo says, "What Smith do you mean?" no fewer than fourteen distinct times.—Tit-Bits.

Does Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Alien's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Leffoy, N. Y.

The coloring on the new English half-penny stamp consists of a mixture of Prussian blue and chrome without any lead, arsenic or other irritant. The gum is obtained from starch.

Don't be afraid to think again if you have thought twice.

Mrs. Whalow's SOOTHING MURRAY for Children teething, colic, wind-cold, prevents fits.

The march of progress follows the writer of discontent.

Hurt's Cutterm-Cure. Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

In laying out plans for the future—always remember you can't tell what your wife will want done.

## "It Seems as Though my Back Would Break."



Is it not true? Women suffer, feel the very life crushed out of them, grow old before their time. Each morning wake up determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old the dreadful BACKACHE attacks them, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard they struggle, the "clutch" is upon them and they fall upon the couch crying:

"Why should I suffer so? What can I do!"

The answer is ready, your cry has been heard, and a woman is able to restore you to health and happiness.

Backache is only a symptom of more fatal trouble—heed its warning in time.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will stop your torture and restore your courage. Your pains come from unnatural menstruation or some derangement of the womb. Let those who are suffering read Mrs. Morton's letter and be guided by her experience.

#### AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so delighted with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would write and thank you. My system was entirely run down and suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright when I was forced to do it.

I had no appetite. Slim—taking your Compound I have gained fifteen pounds, and am gaining every week. My appetite has improved, have no backache, and I look better than I ever looked before.

I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine.—MRS. E. F. MORTON, 82 York St., Cincinnati, O.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

## \$500 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the value of the tonics and remedies we have to offer, we are constantly publishing our results to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine. Write us for the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

**PAN-AMERICAN AND THE EXPOSITION BUFFALO EAST**

&lt;p

## A DANGEROUS ACCOMPLISHMENT.

There dwells near me a little kid  
That's learnin' how to talk.  
He tries to do as he is bid.  
An' does his best to walk.  
An' if I thought that he'd receive  
Advice, I'd give him some,  
And that would be to make believe  
That he was deaf and dumb.  
  
I'd tell him to quit practicing  
His "ah goo" by the hour;  
To smile an' never do a thing.  
But blossom like a flower.  
I'd show him how often men  
Go slidin' down hill's hill  
By simply sayin' something when  
They ought to have kep' still.  
It's kind o' hard, when you have tried  
To steer right, like bark.

To see your grapevines collide  
Again, your foot's remorse.  
I'll be him! I'll change this bent,  
Nor try to rise above.  
My present state, but be content  
To live an' laugh an' love.  
*Washington Star.*

## A MODERN JONAH.

"There's a whale. Look! I just saw him spout," cried half a dozen people near the after-wheel house.

Bill Hawkins, the red-faced quartermaster, lifted his eye momentarily from the flag he was mending and scanned the water.

"Humph," he said, deprecatingly, "only a little chum. You big whales don't go down to this latitude. Still a little whale is better'n no whale at all an' I've got a hankering after whales on general principles." Got a picture of one that Sam Coil drew hung up over my bunk now."

"What makes you like whales?" asked the man who always spoke first.

"Taught me religion," said the quartermaster briefly. "Never took much stock in religion till they showed me. Yer see, it was in '72, when I was b'n's mate of the full-rigged ship Silver Spray bound for Boston from the Clyde. We went along easy enough, with a fair wind and just a gentle swell for about ten days. Then one night, Sam Coil, the bos'n says t'me, says he, 'Bill, d' ye know somehow or other I don't like the looks of that there sky?'

"What's the matter with the sky?" says I; I didn't see nothing in it t' get scared at.

"It's dull and murky round the corners," says Sam; "an' I'll loc myself in the brig if we don't catch trouble foremidnight."

"Well, to be brief, sirs, we did, just as Sam said. By six bells the Silver Spray was rollin' like a raft; at seven bells, she was running under bare poles, 'cept for her jib and fore-sail, an' by midnight she was duckin' her head in every sea like a train goin' full tilt at a tunnel. Her deck was three inches deep with water, comin' both ways, and there was four men at the wheel. Dawn came creepin' out of the east at last, but it weren't no better. Nothin' happened, though, till about three bells in the mornin' watch. Sam was bracin' himself near the lee-rail, tryin' t' light his pipe when a side swell caught the Silver Spray and turned her like a chip with a nail in it. Her rail went plumb under an' Sam went with it."

"Man overboard!" I yelled. "Man overboard!" and we all made a rush for one of the boats. Just as we had her clear of the davits, ready to lower, we saw Sam in the water, close to the ship.

"Don't yer come, we heard him shout; 'don't yer come. There's a whale after me, and her' laid me before you can. Yet might get some bits of me by gettin' the whale, but it ain't worth while."

"He yelled some more, but the wind veered and carried the sound of his voice out to sea. Just a second more an' he went downward like lead on a log line. The whale, gasps the mate, 't's got him."

"Breathless, we kept watchin' the place where we seen Sam last; and pretty soon there shot up from the sea a stream of water ten feet high. Then a great shiny black back followed it for a second; and then both disappeared.

"For twelve hours, sirs, that ship was the gloomiest bulk you could imagine. Everywhere there was some sign of Sam. Sam's pipe on, the deck, wedged in a coil of rope; Sam's kit down below, and Sam's empty seat at grub time. We forgot all about the storm and it left up. The next night was calm, but cold. Icebergs in the neighborhood. It was my turn on deck, and every fifteen minutes we tested the temperature of the water. 'T'wenty-three,' says Tom Smith as he hauled up the thermometer. 'It's getting colder.'

"Up forward, the watch was sniffin' the air an' peering out onto the blackest darkness the sunbeams can get over it in them parts. Yet you kin see anything off the ship 'cept the four closest alongside, while the binnacle light looked like the open lid of a galley stove. Well, sir, just as I was going below, Tom Smith come up me and toched my arm, kind of strange like. I couldn't see his face, but I judge it was pale, 'cause he was shakin' all over.

"D'yer hear it?" he says in a w'ldy kind of voice.

"Heat what?" says I.  
"Singin'?" says he.

"In the fo'e-sle?" says I. "I'll go below and—"

"No," says he; "no, not in the fo'e-sle. Out there," and he pointed off over the port beam in the dark.

"There, he cried again, 'd'yer hear it, Bill?' D'yer hear it?"

"By this time I was getting kind of creepy m'self, 'cause, sure as you live, a sound mighty mitch like singin' was wastin' itself at us out of the night."

"It's the sirens," says Tom, leaning up against the mainmast and staring the way it came.

"Has sirens got bass voices, Tom Smith?" says I, "and are they given t' sing about the death light?"

"Then we stopped and listened once more. It was still night and as the sound got gradually stronger and plainer, we could hear these words rolling in over the deep:

"Oh, it struck two bells in the first dog watch."

And the wind was blowin' hard, When a great green light like a burnin' cheese.

Stuck fast in the foremast yard;

Then the bos'n piped out an awful howl,

We're all dead dogs," says he, "For the man who can watch that light an' live."

Don't say on the ragin' sea!"

"Gord Lord," says Tom, "our time's come sure. This is a doomed ship."

"Hold on," says I, "that there voice I've heard before. There it goes again."

"In the meanwhile every man on deck was listenin' with all his ears and each more the voice struck up."

"Bunkin' on an' iceberg."

"Sailin' with the tide."

Ice enough for Christmas,

Plenty more beside;"

Icicles for breakfast,  
Melted ice for tea,  
Sailing down from Iceland,  
Hey as can be.

"Well, sirs, in just a minute more the watch up forward lets out a yell: 'Iceberg on the port bow.'

"The captain tumbled up on deck an' just as we got the ship steady, we see a great gleaming mass slide by ahead.

"The Silver Spray, ahoy, yelled a deep voice out of the darkness, 'don't yet spos'. I know that there is. Come t' leave me again are you? Heave to an' send a boat. It's cold sittin' here.'

"It's Sam. Coil's ghost, howls the crew, most of them half scared to death."

"It ain't," said the voice from the iceberg, "and I'll ravidie some of you fellers when I get aboard for being disrespectful!"

"Well, sirs, we run out a boat, the men tumbled in and after a short row pulled up to the berg. Sam, for it was him all safe enough, slid off into the water and we picked him up.

"Is it you, Sam, for a fact?" says Tom, edging away from him.

"Of course it's me, says Sam. 'Beer

on that berg for two hours.'

"Didn't the whale get you after all Sam? I says.

"Just then Sam's face got in the glare of the lantern and he looked kind o' queer when he says t' me:

"That's what he did. You remember about Jonah, matey, don't yer? Well—same thing in my case. Iceberg close by and I climbed up. Ain't got a ship's biscuit about yer, have yer?"

"Well, sirs, for three days the whole crew was afraid of Sam; that they wouldn't go near him. But I did. I toot. I was bos'n's mate. One day I was lookin' at the 'whistle which bos'n's always carry and which Sam had around his neck when he went overboard.

"Ain't you using this new whistle no more, Sam? I asks.

"No," says he, "I got it full er whilst on a few days back an' it don't taste good to my lips."

"Yes, sirs, there was a time when I didn't believe that Jonah story in the Bible, 'cause I thought a sailor ought to know something along that line him-self, but I was convinced then and I joined the Seamen's Chapel at Marblehead soon as the Silver Spray touched port."

"Seren' bells? Ave, ave, sir?"—  
A. H. F. in *The Brooklyn Eagle*.

## CUBAN BATHS.

One of the Many Luxuries of a Tropical Island.

One of the most delightful compensations for life in the tropics, writes a *Philadelphia Record* correspondent in Cuba, is to be found in the baths. Most of the more pretentious dwellings are equipped with arrangements for taking "showers," although the simple conveniences of a regular tub are rare. The absence of a respectable system of sewers is probably accountable for the wonderful lack of the most ordinary modern domestic improvements, but still the primitive and refreshing sprinkle is accessible to everybody.

However, if one feels the need of a good, old-fashioned Saturday night soak there are the numerous public baths for his or her accommodation. There, for a small consideration, the unpretended traveler may enjoy the splendor of bathing in a trough hewn from twenty-ton blocks of pure-white marble. Why, the porcelain-lined production of Yankee craft is simply a vulgar counterfeit by comparison with the lavish Cuban article!

Usually one peseta, 15 cents American money, is all that is required for admittance to the world of comfort beyond the "banos" sign.

At Guanabacoa, seven miles from Havana, is the famous "Banos Santa Rita."

The town became widely known as a watering place at a very early date in the history of Cuba, and the rich Spanish merchants built them beautiful villas in the vicinity of the wonderful springs of pure crystal water that gushed from between the boulders. The bath-houses were built; the springs were walled up, and now tourist cannot say he has seen Guanabacoa unless he has taken a turn into this establishment. It is an ancient-looking place, roofed with varicolored tiles set in peculiar fashion; the stream at the back of the house, which is fed by the overflow ripples over a rocky bed, past century-old ruins and between quaintly-designed and colored houses and brilliantly-decked gardens, which have no counterpart this side of Spain, perhaps. An odd reminder of the fact that the establishment is foreign confronts the Yankee visitor as soon as he enters. At the foot of the stone staircase leading to the baths is a shrine to Santa set in the centre of a mural decoration realistically painted to imitate a curtain effect. Vases of artificial flowers and other trinkets are set on the little shelf before the picture of the lady. The baths are said to have a very great medicinal virtue, and one experience with them on a broiling-hot April day is enough to warrant the bather to believe the statement correct.

**Crassing at a Sunbeam.** It's a common enough thing for children to try to pick sunbeams, but the earnestness with which this attempt was made by a small boy in an elevated car attracted the attention of the older passengers.

He was a very small boy, not more than two and one-half years old, and still in dress. The seats in the car were all linen, and the small boy stood up with his mother.

There came into the car over one of the blinds a slender sunbeam which fell diagonally downward across the little fellow's dress, and when his eye fell upon this he reached down and carefully closed his hand over it, and then raised his hand to his face and opened his fingers. But there wasn't any sunbeam there.

The passengers who saw this were as much interested in it all, in their way, as the small boy was in his, and presently they saw him try it again. Looking down he saw the sunbeam still there, just where it had been before when he had tried to grasp it, and he made the effort again.

Reaching down he closed his fingers around it once more, and once more he raised his hand and opened it and looked inside for the sunbeam, once more to find—not nothing there.

Then taller buildings cut off the ray, and the small boy's mind was diverted into some other channel.—*New York Sun.*

## Electric Medicine for a Bird.

Even the birds are coming in for a share of the benefits of modern science.

An ostrich in the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens was last summer a victim of paralysis. The bird, which is a remarkably fine one, had both legs affected. It occurred to the superintendent to try the effect of electricity. A special tackle was arranged, the ostrich was placed in it and the application began.

At first the bird showed no sign of feeling the current, but after a while the good effects became apparent. The ostrich was able to swing first one leg and then another, and in less than two weeks was on the road to complete recovery.—*Youth's Companion*.

"Oh, it struck two bells in the first dog watch," says Tom Smith. "I and are they given t' sing about the death light?"

"Then we stopped and listened once more. It was still night and as the sound got gradually stronger and plainer, we could hear these words rolling in over the deep:

"Oh, it struck two bells in the first dog watch."

And the wind was blowin' hard, When a great green light like a burnin' cheese.

Stuck fast in the foremast yard;

Then the bos'n piped out an awful howl,

We're all dead dogs," says he, "For the man who can watch that light an' live."

Don't say on the ragin' sea!"

"Gord Lord," says Tom, "our time's come sure. This is a doomed ship."

"Hold on," says I, "that there voice I've heard before. There it goes again."

"In the meanwhile every man on deck was listenin' with all his ears and each more the voice struck up."

"Bunkin' on an' iceberg."

Sailin' with the tide."

Ice enough for Christmas,

Plenty more beside;"

There are about 16,000,000 pupils in the schools of the United States.

## SIMPLICITY IS "OUT."

### ELABORATION REIGNS IN UP-TO-DATE GOWNS.

Last Summer's Fancy Is Completely Eclipsed—Fluffiness Seems to Be the End Sought, and Pretty Scarfs Are List in Reaching It.

New York correspondence:

**L**ILLED deader than the moths in last summer's fancy for simply made gowns. A year ago at this time a host of severely made, light weight cloth dresses were advanced, and they found many wearers, but now though the outline may be simple, there is liberal ornamentation in embroidery, applique or insertion. Then not all regard for simple outlines will be put aside and downright fluffiness will be the aim. If the material and cut of the dress do not affect this, then there is no end of scarfs, bows and neck and shoulder fixings generally to help out.

Stylet-house-dresses—are-as-summary of material as are the outdoor get-ups, but usually they are very simply made. Dimities, batistes, lawns, and muslins both in solid colors and flowered or striped are the favored fabrics. Some

All-over nets and laces are employed for entire dresses or as trimmings, and are enriched with spangles, jet and embroidery. These are reserved in large degree for evening costumes, though there is nothing imperative about this. The artist puts here a handsome gown of white all-over lace over pink silk, and white banding of spangled black lace. Points of the black lace were put on the bodice. The evening gown of the second group was pale blue mousseline de soie and black jetted net, the mousseline portions beautifully embroidered in various colors of floss. When one considers how subject net and all-over lace go to damage from catching and tearing, it seems downright material to enrich these webs in expensive ways that make repair almost impossible of repair.

But don't disrespect your elders—Well, I suppose that means me, And mamma—she's your grandma, She must be, don't you see!

Don't get your dress all dirty, Remember it's hard work To keep you neat and tidy!

Don't dote on lots and lots of things I can't remember here, For if you do you'll never be A little lady, dear.

But since you're only Dolly And don't know what I say, To remember all the don't myself I think the wisest way.

—Our Dumb Animals.

### SELLS HIS CURLS EVERY YEAR.

There is a newsboy in a little Maine town who is not entirely dependent on selling newspapers, for once a year his fine, long curly hair is sheared and sold to a wig maker for \$35. The boys who used to poke fun at Ralph for his curls are envious of him. The closer his curls are cut the more they grow, and as Ralph is at no care or expense to grow his crops, he is a lucky lad. He is the youngest of four brothers; but, strange to say, he is the only one possessing such hair. He is now twelve years old, and has six hairs, and there are promises of many more.

*American Boy.*

### WISE LITTLE MALTESE TERRIER.

A Maltese terrier who has been disported himself in a Sixth avenue bird store lately has attracted much attention because of the scarcity of his kind. In fact, in recent histories of Malta, his native island, the species is referred to as extinct, while by old writers, among them Strabo, they were said to be common. Although the little dog in the window is not a year old yet, he displays a number of accomplishments. He is a tiny fellow, weighing not more than three pounds, and has blue eyes and a